

Difference between organic and inorganic fungicides:

Fungicides are pesticides specifically used to treat fungal growth in plants. Using it on crops can enhance the per-acre yield and overall quality.

There are two types of fungicides:

- Organic fungicides
- Inorganic fungicides

The function of both of these types is to save plants from fungal damage; the difference lies in the nature of both products. We'll explain the detailed [difference between two similar terms](#) in this article.

Organic fungicides:

We use natural and eco-friendly products to treat plant disease symptoms with organic fungicides. Home gardeners consider this the best option for their plants because of the limited side effects associated with it.

However, organic fungicides work only in the initial stages of the plant disease. Once the fungi are spread completely, you might not find the organic fungicides helpful.

Components of organic fungicide:

We use baking soda, Neem oil, sodium chloride, and horticultural oil as organic fungicides. These elements contain protein and carbohydrates, which improve plant health.

Benefits:

These oils also handle powdery mildew (a fungal disease) on many plants but are noticeably less efficient against other leaf spot diseases. Using organic fungicides is eco-friendly and is not harmful to crop consumers, birds, animals, or microbes. Organic fungicides break down frequently and benefit leaves, stems, and other parts of plants. These compounds don't dissolve

in water or soil. Sulphur (an inorganic fungicide) and oils can't be used together because they will not be effective.

Inorganic fungicides:

In contrast, inorganic fungicides are synthetic and much more effective than organic fungicides; they are chemicals and are not derived from natural sources.

Composition

Inorganic fungicides such as copper sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium succinate, mercury chloride, and ferrous sulfate can be used. Mercury chloride is used in very extreme plant conditions because this compound is highly dangerous and toxic, especially for humans. Normally, copper sulfur and lime Sulphur produce very effective results in inorganic fungicide treatment. In their combination, the percentage of sulfur is high. It is the oldest fungicide, having been used for many decades.

How an inorganic fungicide works:

They go through the plant tissues and work magically. Sulfur also increases plant immunity against pathogens. In addition, copper plays a significant role in inorganic fungicides, but its excessive use also creates a hazard for crop consumers, microbes, and plant health.

These compounds decompose very slowly in soil and leave their long-lasting toxic effects in the ecosystem. Using copper on young plants is not advised because it will destroy the crop.

We hope the difference between two similar terms is clear to you and you'll come for more on our website.